(LXIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2165.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1787.

TO GABRIEL DUVALL, Esquire.

SIR,

BEING defeated by arguments deduced from facts, you have been again driven to your old shifts, that is, to the most scurrilous and malevolent abuse. You cannot be so silly as to believe, that gross language can pass for proofs to establish your right to double commission, to commission on debts in contingency, to commission on property sold to persons unknown, or on property sold that the state had no interest in, &c. But think by throwing dirt, you may possibly draw the attention of the public from the true contest. You have asserted, that I had "thought proper to drop it respecting the claim to commission," and add "so let it rest." I believe that no person but yourself could have drawn such a conclusion from any of my publications; but I am not at all surprised that you should be willing *that the contest should rest*, because, if this business should be investigated by proper authority, you probably would have to return the sum of £. 2224. So far from my droping the *contest* as to commission wrongfully charged, that I shall as long as the immutable laws of justice have weight, contend, that you had no right to the money drawn from the treasury for commission on the first sales of property, where second sales were made, nor a right to commission on any other of the sums I have objected to its being charged on. It would be needless for me to go over again the ground so often trod, and by this time so well understood; I shall therefore only take the liberty of mentioning one instance, I mean that of Mr. Long, to whom the commissioners sold confiscated property that did belong to the Principio company, for the sum of £ 12,294 10 0, on which sale they charged and received £. 307 7 3 specie for commission. By their neglecting to comply with the directions of the law (which were that they should take bonds immediately on the sale, and return them as soon thereafter as possible to the treasury) the sale was declared void from the inability of the purchaser to pay the money, or to give security, and the commissioners were directed to resel, and in consequence thereof they thought proper to sell it to the said Robert Long for £. 5538 2 6, and also charged a commission of £. 138 9 0 on the second sale. Thus by not doing your duty in the first instance, the state lost the sum of £. 6756 7 6, and also in the second the sum of £. 138 9 0. Now let me ask, if it be possible to find an unprejudiced person in the state, who will agree with you in opinion that you ought to have been paid commission on the first sale? Equally striking are all the other objections I have made.

I am not at all surprised (after the the many misrepresentations and frivolous assertions which you have made) that you should still have the effrontery to assert, that you delivered me papers that evinced that doctor Wheeland purchased the whole of lot No. 5, in Nanticoke manor, or that I released him from the *worst* part, and let him retain the best of his purchase. These assertions were so fully contradicted and refuted by your books and papers referred to in my publication of the first of March, in Gazette No. 2094, 2096, and 2097, that no man, not hackneyed in the trade of making right appear to be wrong or wrong right, would have dared to have ventured again in print on that subject, but as you have, I will prove even to your own conviction, by the statements and certificate of the treasurer of the western shore, that doctor Wheeland did not purchase the whole of lot No. 5, or if he did, that the commissioners, and not the intendant, released him from part of his purchase.

James Shaw, with William Wheeland and John Hicks Traverse securities, bond dated the 22d of January, 1782, £. 586 6 3.

William Wheeland, with James Shaw, and John Lecompt securities, bond dated the 22d of January, 1782, for £. 737 7 3.

This will certify that the above-mentioned bonds were delivered into the treasury office by the commissioners of confiscated property, and entered on the books of said office on the 4th of January, 1783. signed Thomas Harwood, treasurer western shore.*

You also assert, that it was rational to suppose that I had the plots used by the commissioners at the sale or one of them at least. To suppose this, you ought to shew that they could have been in my possession and in yours at one and the same time; that they were not in mine, but in yours, is proved beyond a possibility of doubt by the endorsements made on them by the register of the land office, viz.

The within plot † was received after the 26th of April, 1786, when a number of papers were filed in the land office by Mr. Duvall, *and after Mr. Jenifer applied for the plots of Nanticoke manor, and received all that were then in the office.*

Signed JOHN CALLAHAN, reg. ld. office.

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From these certificates the world may easily judge and determine to which of us the epithet of impostor is the most applicable. To refer me to plots, to contradict the most positive testimony, that you never returned to the office till our dispute began, and then immediately to appeal to them as evidence, is very extraordinary. After such mean attempts to mislead and deceive, what can be said for you?

Mr. Hollyday's petition and your remonstrance to the assembly, I inserted at full length in my publication, Thursday, November 30, No. 2081, and which speak the intention of the applicants so strongly that they could not be misunderstood, and therefore there was not any occasion to *make use of false glosses*, nor were any made use of by me. Can you be vain enough to imagine, that your bare ipse dixit will pass for an immaculate truth in contradiction to the plain and common sense of the words expressed? You say "if words have any meaning you remonstrated against a second sale being made, and that the principal motive which induced you to address the legislature, was to prevent loss to the state, &c."

If this was really your meaning, then it follows, that as you and Mr. Hollyday made no exception as to his or Mr. Sullivane's purchases, that each were to submit to the deception, and abide by the loss, which would have been very considerable, as their purchases amounted to near one fourth of what you sold the manor for.

Mr. Hollyday's case, as he stated it to the late intendant, was very remarkable. He alleged, that "he purchased three lots of land in Nanticoke manor, two of which *appeared* by the plot ¶ by which the commissioners sold, to be contiguous, but when survey was made, was cut in two by patented land, and instead of three he had four tracts of land, and that no two of them joined. Part of Mr. Sullivane's lot was also taken away by patented land." As it cannot be supposed that you meant, by your remonstrance, to injure Mr. Hollyday or Mr. Sullivane, or that Mr. Hollyday by his petition, meant to injure the latter or himself, then it follows, that the only object you had in view when you applied for relief to the general assembly, was, to prevent your losing commissions on the sales you had made. And that the *interest* of the state has been a feigned pretence, and thought of by you since our dispute began.

Had the commissioners surveyed the lands as the law directed, there could not have been any mistakes made, or losses happened.

You say, "that if I mean to assert that bonds were not demanded by the commissioners immediately on sales being made, that this my charge was equally false and infamous." I did not directly make this charge, but I can, if called upon, prove it to have been the case, in many instances, and I think no stronger proof need be given, that you did not in every instance, than in the sale said to have been made to Stephen Steward, jun. and company, of 12 lots of land, late the property of the Nottingham company, for £. 4376 6 3, for had you demanded bond, either on the day of sale or after it, you must at least have known the persons names who formed this company. But notwithstanding you did not *then know, or "have since been able to discover, who they were,"* you have charged on that sale a commission of £. 109, proved the account, and drawn the money from the treasury.

Did the commissioners demand bonds of the purchasers of Queen-Anne's manor at the time of sale, or within twelve months? If they did, what was the reason they were not executed, or if executed, why not returned to the treasury *immediately thereafter?* You were concerned in these purchases to the amount of £. 7186 13 3; and if you in these, and Mr. Hollyday and colonel Ramsay in other instances wherein they were purchasers, did not bond at the time of sale, with what face could you press others to do what you yourselves would not do? And if you were as anxious at the respective times of sales to give credit to the red money as you now pretend you were, why did you neglect to give bond immediately upon the sale of Queen-Anne's manor, and *return them as soon thereafter as possible to the treasury?* The keeping bonds out of the office twelve months, as in the instances of doctor Wheeland and Mr. Shaw, as well as of many other persons, as appear must have been the case by the treasurer's certificates above referred to, by his books, and by a report (dated January 6, 1783.) of a committee of which the honourable John Hall was chairman, that although you had sold property before the 8th of January, 1782, for £ 69,088 13 6 black, and £. 47,389 state continental, that the bonds for these emissions, at that time lodged in the treasury, only amounted to £. 5,946 12 4 black money, and £. 8,237 8 4 state continental, these two sums make but £. 14,184 0 8.—Why you did not take bonds for a much larger sum, or if taken, why they were not lodged in the treasury, will puzzle you, I believe, to give a satisfactory reason. I therefore contend, as you did not comply with the directions of several laws under which you sold British property, and as the state has sustained great loss by your not acting agreeably to them, that the commissioners cannot be entitled to commission in the several instances wherein I objected to its being charged.

But to bring this subject into a more familiar point of view, I will suppose that A. B. and Co merchants, had put into your hands in May, 1781, a cargo of goods worth eighty-four thousand pounds, and directed that you should sell them on credit, taking bond with two securities, (each having real property in the state assessed to the value of the purchase money) payable in specie, black, or continental state monies. In the month of November, 1781, you informed your employers, that their goods were not sold, and that you thought it would be advisable to divide one half of them into lots; they joined with you in opinion, and directed it to be done in such manner as in your opinion would be most productive, at the same time reminded you to take bonds, with *two good and sufficient securities*, and on such bonds being given, the goods were to be delivered, and not otherwise. For the faithful performance of these services, you were to be allowed 2½ per cent. commission, payable in a money then depreciated two for one. In consequence of these two orders, you proceeded to the sales of the goods, one half thereof you sold to a company composed of eight persons, under a particular agreement, in writing, (and which, by the bye you retain in your own possession) neither of whom were to be answerable for more than his eighth part of the purchase money, and contrary to the positive directions of your employers, you delivered the goods before bonds were given. You likewise sold the remaining part of the goods in lots; but instead of taking the purchasers bonds, either in the first instance with two securities, each having real property assessed in the state to the value of the purchase money, or in the second with two good and sufficient securities, you received bonds of persons who purchased not one shilling's worth of said goods, either at the first or second sale, and who were not worth one farthing at the time of taking said bonds. To others, you sold parts of these goods, and delivered them without taking or receiving any kind of security, and who stand charged in open accounts; among them is an account against a company to whom you sold to the amount of £. 4,376 6 3, but when called upon for the names of the persons who composed this company, you answered, that you *had not nor could not find out who they were.* By your acting contrary to orders and by other mismanagement, your employers lost upwards of forty thousand pounds, and yet you had the modesty to charge them with a commission on the sales the sum of £. 2100 specie.

Is it possible to suppose your employers would submit to these vile impositions? It is certain that they would not. They would not only refuse to pay the commission you charged, but would have obliged you to pay for all the losses they had sustained on the goods which you sold contrary to their orders.—What, pay you £. 109 commission on £. 4,376 6 3, sold to persons unknown? They also would have reminded you of a former consignment they had

* *If you were so anxious as you pretend you were to establish the credit of the red money, how came it to pass that you did not return the bonds above-mentioned to the treasury office till twelve months after the sale?*

† *A plot made by Mr. Haskins for the revenue office, and by which the sale of Nanticoke manor was made by the commissioners, and referred to, the 22d of March.*

‡ *A plot sketched out by Mr. Duvall from Mr. Haskins's plot, with some notes on it, mentioned in my publication of the 22d of March.*

¶ *Haskins's plot, put into the land office after our dispute had commenced.*

made of goods in October, 1780, when you were in their ſervice under a per diem allowance, which were ſold at a very ſhort credit, and that the monies ariſing from the ſales were to have been applied to the immediate relief of their dear children, (then in priſon and dying daily for want of food and other nouriſhment) and for other very preſſing purpoſes, mentioned in their order. But notwithſtanding the clear and explicit direction given, which could not have been miſunderſtood, you took* of theſe goods to the amount of £. 3095, and charged the ſame to A. I. who tendered certain notes for your benefit, not in the contemplation of your employers to have been paid out of theſe effects. And which if notice had been given that the goods were to have been ſold for ſuch notes, they would have commanded a much higher price then they did.

The caſe of Mr. Slee, as repreſented to me from undoubted authority before the ſale of the property was thus circumſtanced. He married the ſiſter of captain Richardſon, who ſettled him on the land referred to, and had promiſed to convey it to her, in conſequence thereof Slee had made conſiderable improvements, and was equitably entitled to compenſation for them. Under theſe circumſtances, the land, without taking into conſideration the improvements, was well ſold at 45ſ per acre. It would be well for the ſtate, that your ſales would be equally productive in proportion to the reſpective values of the property ſold.

Since my laſt publication, I have inquired into the circumſtances of the 80 acres of land ſold by me to Lyon, who was entitled to a renewable leaſe for ever, his predeceſſor Chriſtopher Jones, having complied with all the terms enjoined by the proprietary inſtructions to his agent, to entitle him to it, and Lyon ſuppoſed from an entry with Mr. Chew, the ſteward of Connaught manor, that he was alſo entitled to 40 acres more. I ſold but 80 acres, and under theſe circumſtances, it was well ſold, the land is very poor, without wood, and would not, in all probability, if it had been valued, netted as much; but be this as it may, I did not think it juſtifiable to deviate from a general rule laid down, of letting thoſe who were entitled to renewable leaſes have the lands on moderate terms. But the 80 acres was but of ſmall conſideration in the price, 47 acres of vacancy which lay between the tract ſold and the river, and through which the canal runs, and which M'Neilly expected would be compounded for at 8/9 per acre, the price given for the 80 acres, together with a proſpect of a ſituation for a town and a mill ſeat on the canal, and alſo having ſold 100 acres of leaſed land to Mr. Hollyday for £. 800, (which before had been ſold by a wealthy man for £ 140,) were the inducements to give ſuch an extravagant price to Lyon —The late ſteward has aſſured me, that under all circumſtances, that the 80 acres would have been a very dear bargain at 11/3 per acre, or even 10ſ, and further adds, that no perſon but M'Neilly who had made a gainful bargain of his own lands juſt before, would have given any thing like the price he did.

I do not conceive that the lands in Cæcil, Baltimore, or Harford counties, can come properly under the deſcription of a ſale; the poſſeſſors were to compound for them at a reaſonable and moderate value, without eſtimating the improvements, and if this value was not aſcertained between the tenants and intendant, perſons were to be called in to value the land on oath; whatever they ſaid the land was worth, was to be concluſive —The barrens of Baltimore and Harford were valued from eighteen-pence to 5ſ, the average price not 2/9 per acre.

In Cæcil county it was the opinion of reputable men, upon oath, that the lands of tenants in poſſeſſion ought not to be valued to more than 20d current money per acre, and this you know was Mr. Job and Mr. Bond's valuation on oath of 20 acres of land in the poſſeſſion of Meſſrs. Parker, Oglevee, and Murray, and which I might with equal propriety, ſay, the commiſſioners ſold them for 33/4 currency, which ſale the intendant ſet aſide, and afterwards ſold the ſaid 20 acres to the ſame perſons for £. 150, which was 90 times more than the ſale by the commiſſioners; but it does not follow they were to blame, any more than the intendant, the hands of both being tied up; but he having the power of control over the commiſſioners tranſactions, not only ſet the above ſale aſide, but ſeveral hundreds more, by which the ſtate gained upwards of £. 15,000.

Whether your bare aſſertion, that you had refuted the charge that the commiſſioners had received £. 1146 4 ſpecie for commiſſion, inſtead of that ſum in red money, muſt be ſubmitted to the judgment of thoſe who have examined your commiſſion and per diem account, wherein this ſum is credited, and ſet them recollect before a deciſion is paſt, that the commiſſioners per diem allowances, except the ſum of £ 50, were all paid before the articles of credit making up that ſum, was given, and if (as I formerly obſerved) you paid 50, and expended for, the ſtate, the ſum of £. 1,186 4 0 ſpecie, then it ought not to have been ſet off againſt the per diem account, becauſe that account was paid off, nor againſt the article of commiſſion, becauſe that money was received when no commiſſion was due, or if due, it ought to have been credited at two for one, as I have obſerved in a former publication, and as it has, it ought to be ſtruck out, or the expenditures charged in the account, and if either of theſe is done, the balance due you, will appear to be £. 3,410 15 8, inſtead of the ſum of £. 2,224 11 8. You obſerve, that the "commiſſioners account, as publiſhed by me, contains charges and credits which do not relate to commiſſion, and that the entries having been omitted in the account of expences and in the caſh account, it became neceſſary to make the charges and give the credits in the account for commiſſion, to aſcertain the balance juſtly due; but then it by no means follows, that the ſum alluded to was applied to the payment of commiſſion. The caſh account, and commiſſioners account, muſt be conſidered as the ſame, and if this ſum had appeared in the caſh account, the balance of the caſh account would have been greater accordingly, but the balance due to the commiſſioners muſt have been preciſely the ſame." But how happened it that ſuch capital ſums ſhould have been omitted for years? And how came it to paſs that the account of expences were not charged with the various expenditures, and the caſh account credited for the monies diſburſed? Inſtead of giving credit for £. 1186 4 in your commiſſion account, it was as eaſy for you after diſcovering theſe capital omiſſions, to have carried the debits and credits to the proper accounts, as improperly to have carried them to the commiſſion account, which it had nothing to do with. It would puzzle you to give any other reaſon than the following: That had the commiſſioners made the proper entries, it would have appeared by the caſh account, *(if you had kept a regular one in your books)* that inſtead of £. 587 3 4 being the balance of that account, the balance would have been £. 1773 7 4, and this would not have appeared ſo well, becauſe the money ought to have been put into the treaſury years before the ſettlement of the commiſſioners account, they being indebted much more to the ſtate for property purchaſed and the money due, than their commiſſions could have poſſibly amounted to, and therefore there could not have been the ſmalleſt preſtence for retaining the money in their hands.

As to the ſum of £. 196 4 0 which you received of Mr. Lecompt, whether before or after taking bond, is of little conſequence, you have credited the ſtate for this money in the commiſſion account, and if there be a miſtake in the entry, you have made it and not me.

You have *decorated* your laſt addreſs with a motto in verſe; I will, in anſwer to it, conclude this addreſs with ſome lines from Churchill, full as applicable to you as your quotation was to me,

Bred to the law, he from the firſt
Of all bad lawyers was the worſt;
Perfection (for bad men maintain,
In ill we may perfection gain)
In others is a work of time,
And they creep on from crime to crime;
He for a prodigy deſign'd
To ſpread amazement o'er mankind,
Started full ripen'd all at once,
A perfect knave, and perfect dunce.

DAN. of ST THO. JENIFER.

** The caſe of colonel Ramſay, who purchaſed in the name of Aquila Johns, of the property belonging to Fotterell's heirs, and James Chriſtie, and then tendered depreciation certificates in payment, inſtead of paying ſpecie, which the act directed to be remitted for the relief of our priſoners, then languiſhing in a priſon ſhip at New-York.*

LONDON, *March* 10.

LETTERS from Madrid mention, that the communication between Spain and Gibraltar is at laſt opened; and that it was not, by any means, the fault of the Spaniards that it has been ſo long ſhut up.

The French have formed an offenſive and defenſive alliance with the Porte; with Spain, which has covenanted to ſupply them with ten thouſand horſe; with Sardinia, with Sweden, and with Denmark.

March 20. The board of commiſſioners for inquiring into the American claims will be continued by another act, as they have not yet ſettled all the buſineſs. They are now buſied in examining the moſt important caſe of all, that of Mr. Harford, whoſe claim amounts to 18.000l. a year; his immenſe eſtate in Maryland, with all the patronage, having been confiſcated.

It is ſaid, that a convention has lately been ſigned between their moſt catholic and chriſtian majeſties, relative to a mutual guarantee of trade and commerce in the Weſt-Indies and America.

Extract of a letter from Arcot, July 26, 1786.

"The Marattoes and Tippo Saib are at war, and the company are rather afraid that it will cauſe a rupture between us and our old enemies the French, who have lately landed at Pondicherry and the Mauritius near 5000 troops from France; the Dutch have alſo ceded the harbour and fort of Trincomale to the French; ſo that they are gaining ſtrength in this country every day; and ſhould hoſtilities commence, there will be a violent conteſt, as they will ſtrain every nerve to recover their former poſſeſſions. However, I truſt our ſuperiority by ſea will enable us to cope with them.

"This country now wears the face of plenty; and ſhould the peace continue a few years more, the company's finances will be in a flouriſhing ſtate."

March 24. The return of the ſtadtholder to Loo, is a matter finally decided on, preparatory to a reconciliation. The dragoons, Swiſs guards, and other troops, which attend him at Nimeguen, have received orders to prepare their camp equipage, to form a camp at Loo, in the ſame manner they did laſt year; and his highneſs and family go from Nimeguen the beginning of April.

A report was circulated upon 'Change yeſterday, which was brought by the Dutch mail, and generally believed, that there had been a dreadful riot in Holland. The mob proceeded to outrages, in which ſeveral houſes were demoliſhed, and many obnoxious characters to the rioters have been very roughly treated; but the particulars have not yet publicly tranſpired.

The emperor of Morocco is reported to have made a very ſingular demand on our government, in conſequence of the war ſubſiſting between his Mooriſh majeſty and the Malteſe. He has ſent an ambaſſador to Gibraltar to demand from our court two ſhips of 50, two of 60, and two of 70 guns, to be hired for an unlimited time, offering 150,000 piaſtres for the firſt year; that is to ſay, 100,000 piaſtres in ready money, and 50,000 in duties on freſh proviſions, which the Engliſh ſhall have a right to load at Tetuan. The emperor's miniſter is to remain at Gibraltar till an anſwer arrives from the Britiſh court. This curious requiſition will probably be the means of ſhutting the port of Tangiers, &c. againſt our cruiſers in the Mediterranean, as it is impoſſible his majeſty's miniſters can comply with it.

BOSTON, *April* 23.

It is with inexpreſſible ſorrow we relate, that about ſunſet laſt Friday evening, a fire broke out in a malt-houſe belonging to Mr. William Patten, near the Liberty Pole, at the ſouth end of this town, and was attended with a deſtruction ſimilar to which the inhabitants of this town have not experienced ſince the year 1760; the wind at N. E. blowing hard, carried the flakes of fire to a great height and diſtance, by which, the houſes, being very dry, were ſet on fire in ſo many places, as rendered it impoſſible to direct the exertions of the inhabitants to any point. The ſpire of the reverend Mr. White's meeting-houſe, ſituated at the diſtance of near 50 rods from the place where the deva ſtation firſt began, was obſerved to be on fire at the ball juſt below the vane, in leſs than 15 minutes——as this could not be extinguiſhed by reaſon of its height, the fire falling therefrom, and from the houſes then in flames, in a ſhort time demoliſhed that large edifice. In the direction of the wind for a ſpace of 20 rods wide, the fire carried havock as far as the building extended, croſſing the main ſtreet, and deſtroying the buildings on one ſide from Mr. Knapp's to Mr Bradford's; and on the other ſide from Mrs. Inche's to Mr. Oſborn's.

There were ſeveral houſes empty, which with the meeting-houſe, ſhops, barns and out houſes may be computed at 100 buildings. Providentially no lives were loſt.

Much praiſe is due to the inhabitants of Charleſtown, Roxbury, Dorcheſter, Milton, Cambridge and Medford, for their very ſpirited and cheerful aſſiſtance with their engines, on this occaſion.

Yeſterday there were contributions for the above unfortunate ſufferers, in every church in this town, when conſiderable ſums of money were collected.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 3.

Extract of a letter from a houſe in Tortola to a houſe in this city, dated April 7, 1787.

"A SCHOONER called here two nights ago and got a ſupply of proviſions from us, which they paid for, and by a man they turned on ſhore on one of the quays, we find ſhe was *runaway with* from Dominica—She is called the MARY ANNE, and owned by either Alexander M'Kenzie or William Buoy, or by both of them, has three blacks and three whites on board. The pretended captain's name is M'DONALD, marked with the ſmall-pox, a crippled hand, which we think is the left, wears his own hair ſhort, brown complexion, about five feet nine inches high. The ſchooner appeared Virginia built. The informer ſays that they had 37 hogſheads of ſugar, and one bale cotton on board at firſt, which they took in at Martinico for Dominica, they ſold the cotton for proviſions and after they got what ſupplies they ſtood in need of on ſhore, they bartered three of their hogſheads of ſugar on board the ſhipping for other goods in the night. The captain promiſed us to bring his owner on ſhore next day to barter for his cargo, and ſaid they were going a trading voyage to St. Domingo. It is uncertain whether the veſſel may appear under Engliſh or French papers, as perhaps they have both. The captain and mate are ſaid to be on ſhore at Dominica, we wiſh it may be the caſe. As this is a circumſtance which commands every inquiry, we are well convinced from your goodneſs, your aſſiduity TO DETECT THE VILLIANS will not be wanting. If you ſhould get any information, pray communicate it to Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie, Dominica, who, we do aſſure you, is a worthy character."

[*The printers throughout the United States are requeſted to inſert the above in their uſeful news-papers*]

Extract of a letter from Newbury-Port, (Maſſachuſetts) dated April 18.

"Laſt Saturday evening came to this town a Mr. Stewart, formerly mate of a brig belonging to Savannah, Captain Clark, commander, who informs, that they took in a cargo of tobacco at Alexandria, in Virginia, in 1784, bound therewith into the Mediterranean. Soon after they had paſſed Gibraltar, they were ſurrounded by three Algerine Corſairs, who took poſſeſſion of their veſſel and cargo, ſtripped the maſter, mate and ſeamen of every article of cloathing and effects, and gave them in lieu thereof a

frock and a pair of trowsers. They were soon landed at Algiers, and immediately conducted to the Castle, and put to hard labour, without distinction and upon a pitiful allowance of half a pint of rice per day—no bread nor meat, unless when they were allowed to take the inwards of creatures which were killed. After having remained several months at hard labour in the Castle, they were brought forth to a public sale, when their purchasers, besides otherwise treating them in the most brutal manner, slit open an ear of each man, at the same time continuing the stroke across the cheek.

"Being thus marked, they were put on board the galleys, and chained to the oars where they remained until relieved by their generous and humane owners, who remitted a sum of money to Leghorn, equal to their purchase, being 300 Louis d'ors for the captain, 60 for the mate and 30 for each, seaman.

"The labour and fatigue, with their scanty allowance and severe usage, were so much as to make them wish for death, rather than life.—A cowskin was freely exercised upon them without discrimination, and often without provocation, by their renegadoes, who served also as interpreters for the Algerines, but would not deign to look on them.—Mr. Stewart left the crews of several vessels behind him, whose only hope of redemption rests on the exertions of congress. He informs, that the captains of those crews were more fortunate than Capt. Clarke, owing to the humanity of the French and British consuls, who have hired them from slavery and hard labour, and taken them into their own families. He also informs, that the Algerines were very active in building and equiping vessels of war, though few or none cruise without the Straits; and that he was informed that the Maltese had a considerable force united with the Portuguese, who were to rendezvous at Madeira, in order to take such vessels under their convoy as may be bound to the Straits."

ANNAPOLIS, *May 17.*

"On Thursday the 3d instant departed this life, in the 34th year of her age, Mrs. SARAH WELCH, wife of Mr. Benjamin Welch, of South river. The death of this amiable lady, who was endowed with every virtue that could adorn the female character, is very sincerely regretted by all ranks of people, who had the happiness of her acquaintance."

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

ARISTIDES, having already, from the impulse of an honest zeal, appeared much oftener in print than an attention to his own interest would have permitted, perceives himself under the disagreeable necessity of appearing again. He was not suffered to discuss a great political question, without having his character drawn into the controversy. In return, he means not to touch either the public or private characters of his enemies, so far as they have no relation to the charges against Aristides. He might indeed submit his cause upon what has already been said, and what is otherwise known to his fellow-citizens. But as here is a possibility, that an unjust inference may be drawn from his silence, he purposes, at a more convenient season, to make some comments on the writings and other exhibitions of Publicola.—

Whilst he perceives a most stedfast determination to effect the ruin of himself and his house, he feels that undisturbed peace of mind, which results from a consciousness of having never by action, word, or thought, deserved the displeasure of his countrymen. Happy is he, that the rectitude of his whole conduct has driven his adversaries to such pitiable shifts! With all the eagerness of rancour, they have sought occasions to arraign him. In what has the pursuit terminated? He requests those who listen to the charge drawn from his political writings, to peruse those writings with candour and attention. With respect to the charges exhibited on a recent occasion, he requests you to mark the strange inconsistency between this and the former charge. He calls upon the world to assign one motive, he could possibly have, for destroying any of the guards to your liberty, safety and happiness. In defence of the equal rights and equal liberty, intended by the constitution, he has made those exertions, which he conceived his country entitled to, from every man in his situation. But it seems, a person in his situation should remain unconcerned, even when the state is thrown into convulsions; and his interference affords ground for another charge.—

Already, my fellow-citizens, have the enemies of Aristides demonstrated, that an individual shall not with impunity, oppose their designs. What they have done affects him not *deeply*. To those, who think as he does, and who, notwithstanding, can with callous indolence behold the persecution of a man, whose crime is that of vindicating the constitution, he suggests the following considerations:

The great leading principle of a republic is the love of public good; and every man should feel himself a protector of the constitution. But if every effort to protect it must be attended with a certain sacrifice of private good, that which is the business of all, in a short time, will become the business of none. Unprotected and defenceless, your sacred constitution will be exposed to every assault; and a little time may afford cause for the advocates of arbitrary sway to exult in their favourite position, *that mankind were never intended to be free.* The great and stupendous revolution of America may then only serve to establish this position into a maxim. It will be then indeed (to use the words of an enlightened Congress) that "the last and fairest experiment in favour of the rights of human nature will be turned against them; and their patrons and friends exposed to be insulted and silenced, by the votaries of tyranny and usurpation."

ARISTIDES.

Annapolis, May 11, 1787.

To the PRINTERS.

It is observable, that in a late publication, signed Publicola, the great point of national interference, in the degree it was at first asserted, is given up. We find, that it now depends upon contingences; that is, agreeably to Mr. Locke's doctrine upon the miscarriages of the legislature. The people are made judges on this point, but as that judgment is to be founded on a principle, and this principle accords with our own constitution, there can be but little hesitation in admitting, even of Publicola's opinions. His ingenious performance will undoubtedly meet with due notice, and proper comments.

A CORRESPONDENT.

In the first column of our last Gazette, and ninth line from the bottom, instead of *require and retain*, read *acquire and retain.*

May 15, 1787.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 14th of August next, at Montgomery court-house, if not sold at private sale, if sold at private sale public notice will be given,

A VALUABLE tract of land containing about 491 acres, situated and lying in Montgomery county, near the head of the sugar lands, within one and an half miles of Patowmack, thirty miles above George-town, and about eighteen miles above Montgomery court-house; the land is well watered and timbered, and plenty of good meadow land, some cleared and in grass; the improvements are, a good dwelling house and kitchen adjoining, a quarter, corn house with stables underneath, a milk house, tobacco house, and barn, a good apple orchard, about four hundred bearing trees, with a number of peach and cherry trees, and there is another settlement on the land with a young orchard and some buildings, which is under rent for sixteen hundred pounds of tobacco, about three hundred and fifty acres of said land in good woods, and the greatest part mixt with small hickory; one third of the purchase money to be paid on taking possession, and four years credit given for the remaining two thirds, on giving bond with approved security. Either part, or the whole of the said land will be sold, which may best suit the purchaser. Young negroes will be taken in payment at a reasonable price. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the land by applying to the subscriber living thereon.

w 3 CHARLES COOLEY.

Charles county, May 8, 1787.

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable tract of land, situated on Patuxent river, in Prince-George's county, containing four hundred and twenty acres, more or less, six miles above Benedict, and about the same distance from Lower Marlborough; on the land are, a large dwelling house with four rooms on a floor, a very good kitchen, meat and corn house, with stables under it, two orchards of excellent fruit, a variety of the best kind of cherries, peaches, plumbs, and pears; about twenty five acres of very good meadow may be made at a small expence; fine fish and oysters are caught in abundance within a quarter of a mile of the door; the plantation is in good repair, and possession would be given next fall. Cash, good bills of exchange, tobacco, or approved bonds will be taken in payment. A very reasonable credit will be allowed the purchaser for great part of the purchase money, upon giving bond with approved security. An indisputable title will follow the land.

w 3 WALTER T. HARRISON.

Piscataway, May 3, 1787.

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be set up to PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 12th day of June next, at the house of Mr. Charles Lansdale, in the town of Piscataway,

PART of a tract of land called Major's Choice, containing one hundred and eight acres; this land is valuable, and lies within half a mile of the said town, but is scarce of timber, a dwelling house with four rooms on a floor, passage and three brick fire places, a good deal of very good fruit, the rest of the improvements of little value; the payment to be made in the following manner, two thirds of the purchase money may be paid by bond with such security as will bear an assignment to a person who lives on the interest of his money, and probably may not be called for in his life-time, if interest paid regularly. The terms of the other third will be made known on the day of sale. Title indisputable.

w 3 ELIZABETH WHEELER,
CHARITY WHEELER,
BENEDICT EDELEN.

Annapolis, May 15, 1787.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 5th of June next, for ready money only, at the subscriber's house on the mouth of South river,

A VARIETY of household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, feather beds and bedding, glass and china ware, kitchen and plantation utensils, three cows, and two horses, with a single horse chaise; likewise a parcel of books of approved authors in English, French and Latin, some of them adapted for the use of schools, with many other articles not mentioned. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

MARY THOMAS.

May 3, 1787.

FOR SALE,

At the Queen Tree, Patuxent river, for cash or any kind of country produce,

A LARGE quantity of fence-rails, consisting of oak, chesnut and yellow ash; they will be sold at the most reasonable rates.

JOHN LUCAS.

SCHEME OF A BOOK LOTTERY.

1 prize of	100 dollars is	100 dollars.
1 do.	50 do.	50 do.
8 do.	25 do.	200 do.
162 do.	4 do.	648 do.
172 prizes.		1000 do.
300 tickets at a dol. each		1000 do.

The subscriber having altered the scheme of his lottery as above, hopes it will meet with the patronage of the public.

The drawing will commence immediately the tickets are sold, under the inspection and by direction of Messieurs Wallace and Muir, who will see the prizes delivered as soon as drawn.

Tickets to be had of the subscriber, at his store, in Church-street, Annapolis.

STEPHEN CLARK.

N. B. Each adventurer to have his choice of goods in the store, agreeable to the amount of the prize drawn against the number of his ticket.

ORNAMENTAL and plain plaistering in all its various branches, executed in the most expeditious and neatest manner, by

w 3 RICHARD THARP.

N. B. Applications from the country will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, May 12, 1787.

To the merchant and grist-mill holders of the state of Maryland.

WHEREAS the honourable the general assembly of Maryland did, on the 11th instant, pass an act granting and well securing to the subscriber, his heirs and assigns, the exclusive right of making and selling (for the term of fourteen years) certain machines of his invention for the lessening of the manual attendance of merchant and grist-mills this is to inform all who may be inclined to have them erected in their mills that they are very simple and cheap, and not subject to go out of repair, and their utility such that they, if well applied, will perform at least one half of the ordinary attendance of said mills, and in his opinion they will save from waste more than will pay the whole expence of erecting and keeping them in repair; added to his demand by virtue of said act therefore they may well be estimated to at least fifty pounds per annum saving to those who use them. Those desirous of having them are desired to send letters, post paid, directed to the subscriber, Wilmington, Delaware state, that such measures may be adopted as speedily to serve them, by

w 3 OLIVER EVANS.

May 10, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having just claims against the estate of Mr. Matthias Hammond, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to bring them in legally authenticated that they may be adjusted and paid by the subscriber, and all persons indebted to said estate are desired to come and settle the same with

w 3 PHILIP HAMMOND, executor.

Charles county, Piccawixon, April 30, 1787.

TAKEN up adrift, in Patowmack river, near Pope's creek, by my negro man, a ROW-BOAT, strong and well built, twelve feet keel and six feet in the beam, ring bolted head and stern, a piece of rope to the head bound with canvas, appears to be only one year old. The owner may be informed of other particulars by applying to

w 3 JAMES COBRELL.

January 29, 1787

A PETITION will be preferred by sundry inhabitants of Charles and Prince-George's counties to the next general assembly, praying that the road (now a private one) leading from Samuel Hanton, Esquire's, in Charles county, to Speake's ferry, Pomonkey inspection house, and a number of the most capital fisheries on Patowmack river, may be created into a public one.

Washington county, March 10, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for an act to confirm my title to a tract of land in Washington county called Charlemont, and other lands which have been confiscated and sold as the property of Higinbothom's heirs.

ELIZABETH JACKSON.

Annapolis, April 3, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Joseph Eastman, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those that have claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, to

6w JAMES WILLIAMS, administrator.

April 6, 1787.

TAKEN up, at the lower end of Kent point, a Batteau about 25 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 3 feet deep; she has a chain about 20 feet long, with a horse-lock, and four oars in her. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

WILLIAM BRYAN,
living at Kent-point.

SIX GUINEAS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough. February 25, 1787.

WENT away from the subscriber, the 25th of January last, a negro man named JOE, forty-five years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, has lost some of his upper fore teeth, and the sight of one of his eyes a little injured; had on a double breasted jacket of coarse blue cloth, with a slash sleeve and large black horn buttons, breeches of blue figured plush, and country made shoes and stockings, and took other cloaths with him; he passed South river ferry soon after his escape, and said he belonged to Mr. Ralph Forster, of Hill's Delight, and was going home; he is well acquainted with the negroes of that neighbourhood, Annapolis and Baltimore, carries razors, combs and powder bag, and is fond of acting as a barber, has been used to waiting on gentlemen, and is fond of liquor. Any person securing said negro, so that I get him again, shall receive if taken twenty miles from home two guineas, if forty miles four guineas, and if out of the state six guineas, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

7 D. MAGRUDER.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, September 12, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th of June, a negro man named CHARLES, twenty-five years of age, a short thick fellow, about five feet six inches high, has a short flat nose, a very bushy head of hair, thick lips, with a lump on the upper one, he is a handy fellow, and works well at the whip-saw; had on when he went away his common working dress; I have reasons to believe he has other cloaths with him, but cannot particularly describe them, therefore he probably may change his apparel. As I purchased him of Notley Young, Esq; on Patowmack, I apprehend he is lurking about in that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that his master may get him again, shall receive if above ten miles from home thirty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

19 WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

April 30, 1787.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, living in Queen-Anne's county, about the first of this instant, a negro man, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high. The said negro has a scar on one of his cheeks, a thin visage, and very black. He was seen at Annapolis about a week ago, and had on a large hat somewhat flopped, a Devonshire kersey coat, old white plush breeches, white cotton stockings, and shoes with strings in them. His real name is TOM TANK, but as he is artful and subtle, it is probable he may change it. Whoever secures the said negro, so that his master may have him again, will be paid the above reward by

2 WILLIAM GOLDSBOROUGH.

Prince-George's county, March 20, 1787.

CINCINNATUS,

IS esteemed by judges a horse of perfect beauty, and his whole frame a display of nature's greatest maturity. He is a fine bay, delightfully dappled, has a snip, and one white foot, rising five years old, in high condition and full primed virility, and will cover mares this season for the moderate sum of eight dollars. His sire (whose lineaments he so truly bears) was the noted and much admired ARABIAN, whose get stands so generally approved—His dam was got by Dr. Hamilton's imported FIGURE—His grand-dam by DOVE—His great-grand-dam by colonel Tasker's OTHELLO, upon Old SELIMA.—From such premises, it may be presumed, that no horse can be better calculated for the purpose of getting stock, either for the turf or saddle.—Cincinnatus is the property of the subscriber, and stands in Upper Marlborough.

5 JOHN SMITH BROOKES.

CARELESS,

WILL cover this season at Strawberry-hill, near Annapolis, at six dollars the mare, and one dollar to the groom.

Excellent pasturage (under a good fence) for mares at three shillings and nine-pence per week, great care will be taken of them, but not answerable for escapes or other accidents.

Careless was got by colonel Baylor's Fearnought, his dam by Dove, his grand-dam by Othello, his great-grand dam by Old Spark, his great-great-grand-dam was the high bred imported mare Queen Mab, that was the dam of colonel Hopper's Pacolet. 5X 5w

Newport, Charles county, February 27, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall petition the next general assembly, for a law enabling me to sell as much of the property of Benjamin Burch, late of Charles county, deceased, as will satisfy a debt due from him to Thomas H. Ridgate which I have paid, the said Ridgate having obtained judgment against me for the aforesaid sum in consequence of my being surety for the said Burch, and also to satisfy a separate claim which I have against the said estate.

JOHN WINTER.

0X

Treasury of the United States.

The commissioners of the board of treasury hereby give notice,

THAT proposals will be received at their office till the 20th day of May next inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the troops on the present establishment, from the 1st day of July 1787, to the 1st day of July 1788, (both dates inclusive) at the places, and within the districts, herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places betwixt York-town in the state of Pennsylvania, and Fort Pitt; and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort-M'Intosh, on the river Ohio; and at Fort M'Intosh.

At any place or places betwixt Fort M'Intosh, and the mouth of the river Muskingum; and at the mouth of the said river Muskingum.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the said river Muskinghum, and the mouth of Scioto river; and at the mouth of the said river Scioto.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Scioto river, and the mouth of the Great Miami; at the mouth of the Great Miami. And from thence to the Rapids on the falls of the Ohio; and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places from the Mouth of the Miami river to the Miami village; and at the Miami village.

From the Miami village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky; from Sandusky to the mouth of the Cayago river.

At any place or places betwixt Fort-Pitt and Venango; and at Venango.

At any place or places betwixt Vernango and Le Beauf, at Le Beauf; betwixt Le Beauf, and Presq' Isle, at Presq' Isle; and betwixt Presq' Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places on the route from Fort Pitt to the mouth of Cayoga river.

Should any rations be required at any places or within other districts, and not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the board of treasury and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied, is to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour.
One pound of beef, or ¼ lb of pork.
One gill of common rum.
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,
} per 100 rations.

The proposals must ascertain the prices of the component parts of the rations, and specify the longest credit, and the terms of payment, which the persons who offer are willing to engage on.

By order,

WILLIAM DUER, sec'ry.

March 18, 1787. 5

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of colonel William Hyde, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make immediate payments; as there are ballances remaining in the hands of several of the late sheriffs, in order that it may be more convenient to those on the eastern shore, the subscriber will authorise some person to receive the sums due from them at the general court in April next, when it is hoped they will pay; those on this side the bay are requested to make payment to the subscriber; those who have claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in legally proved, to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, administrator of William Hyde.

N. B. Colonel Hyde in his life-time lent several books and other things which have not been returned, and as some of the books were borrowed by colonel Hyde, I should be much obliged to those who have them to return them to me,

10 W. G.

April 16, 1787.

RAN away last night, from the subscriber, living in Charles county, a negro man named WALLEY, a tall slender made fellow, about six feet and an inch high, aged about 35 years, he is not country born, speaks bad English so that it can be hardly understood; had on when he went away a white fearnought jacket, a pair of white nap cotton breeches, and osnabrig shirt, and has taken with him many other cloaths, which I cannot describe, as he is remarkably fond of dress. Also went away at the same time, a negro woman named NELL, aged about fifty years, she is a low squat wench. Also took with them two horses, one a light sorrel, about fourteen hands and an inch high, branded on the near buttock W. the other a dark bay, about fourteen hands high, and a small crop on the end of one of his ears. Whoever takes up the said negroes and horses shall receive for each of the horses, two dollars if brought home, and eight dollars for each negro, paid by the subscriber.

3 WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

To be sold, by public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Mr. Samuel Hamilton, in George-town, on the 2d of July next,

A TRACT of land called Resurvey on Locust Thicket, containing 188 acres, lying within two miles of Montgomery court-house, about 40 acres of which are cleared; this land is well timbered and watered. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

3X PETER GREEN.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of July next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead-letters.

JAMES ALLEN, London-town; Daniel D. Addison, Annapolis.

John Bullen, Annapolis; Joseph Byus and Co. Herring-bay; William Brown, Kent county; John Bowman (2), Wye-river.

Jeremiah T. Chase, Edward Cockey, Annapolis; James Caunt (2), Queen Anne's county; Robert Curry (3), Chester-town.

William Embleton, Annapolis.

John Forbes, Benedict.

Thomas Graham, Annapolis.

Alexander C. Hanson, Alexander Howe, Samue Hughes, Annapolis; Samuel Harrison, Herring-bay; Margaret Hopkins, South river.

Thomas Jenings (3), Annapolis.

Ignatius Luckit, son of William, David Luckit, Port-Tobacco; Samuel Lane (2), Pig-point; Isaac Lansdale, Queen-Anne; rev. Jesse Lee, Chester-town; William Leatherwood, Patapico.

Dr. Francis Mitcheson, Queen-Anne's county; Medford and Jones, Maryland.

John Pitt, Annapolis.

Deborah Reinholds, Betsy Reinholds, John Rogers, capt. Charles Ridgely (2), Tobias Ruedolph, Annapolis; Nathan Rern, William Richardson (2), Caroline county.

John Thomas Shaaf (3), Thomas N. Stockett (2), Thomas Stone, Annapolis; Mary Shaw, Queen Anne's county; Dr. Edward Simmes, Charles county; Thomas Smyth, Nicholas Sluby, Chester-town; Joseph Sprigg, Prince George's county.

Fs. Lewis Taney, care of C. Sewall.

James Cant Wright, George Welsh, Jabez Woodruff, Annapolis; John Welsh, Anne-Arundel county; William Waughhop, St. Mary's county; William Wells, Maryland.

Notley Young (2), Prince-George's county.

3X F. GREEN, D. P. M.

May 8, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Dr. Henry Reader, late of St. Mary's county deceased, that they are requested immediately to discharge the same; and all those having just claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in, legally proved that they may be paid.

2 ELIZABETH READER, Executrix.
THOMAS A. READER, Executor.

Anne-Arundel county, May 6, 1787.

WHEREAS my wife Hero Richardson, hath eloped from my bed and board, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, for I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

2 THOMAS RICHARDSON.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, near Chaptico, in St Mary's county, on the 31st of December, 1786, Negro STEPHEN, formerly the property of Mr. John Lucas, on Patuxent river; he is a dark mulatto, nineteen years old, five feet two or three inches high, proportionably made about the body and shoulders for height, but remarkable spare slim feet, legs and thighs; there is a scar upon the side of his right knee, occasioned by sticking an ax in it; a stout full set of teeth, and a remarkable surly down look when accused with having done amiss; he had on and took with him, a felt hat, white linen shirt, two coats, one a brown broad cloth, the other a blue, turned up with black, and lined with white; a country spun and fulled purple cloth jacket, button holes bound with the same, white drilling breeches. I have heard he has changed his name, and passes as a freeman in company with Nace Buttar, as a kinsman; who has now a suit depending for his freedom.—They have been seen at Mr. Chase's quarter, at Annapolis, and at Baltimore, as tradesmen. Any person that will secure the above mentioned negro, so that I may get him, shall receive five pounds, and if brought home, the above reward, paid by

2 PEREGRINE BOND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that James Semmes, Edward Semmes, and Joseph Milburn Semmes, sons of Thomas Semmes, of Charles county, intend to petition the next general assembly for an act to be passed to appoint trustees for the purpose of selling a tract of land, lying and being in said county, called Hall's Lot, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, in order to satisfy and pay a certain debt due from the father of the petitioners to a certain Joseph Semmes, formerly of Maryland, but now of Liege, in Europe. 0X

TO BE SOLD,

A healthy young Negro Wench, With a Male Child in arms. Inquire

3 of the Printers.

Annapolis, April 28, 1787.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately moved to that large and commodious house, formerly occupied by Samuel Chase, Esquire; where he purposes taking in private boarders, by the year or day; he is also provided with good stables for the reception of horses.

3X VACHEL STEVENS.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Francis-Street.*